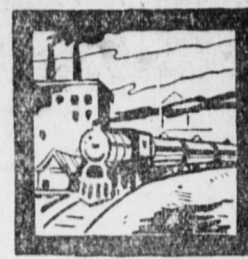




The Oil World.



An Independent Weekly

Devoted to Oil Industry

Vol. 1 No. 27.

LEXINGTON, KY., NOVEMBER 30, 1918.

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RESULT OF TEST WORK IN ALLEN FAVORABLE; PIPE LINE IS NEEDED

New Production Steadily Coming
On, As Development of Proven
Field Continues.

STATE LINE OIL CO.
GETS GOOD PRODUCER

Jewell Bend Section, North of
Gainesville, May Prove to be
a Pool.

(By I. P. Lord)

SCOTTSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—New production is steadily coming on in Allen, there being no part of the proven territory that new wells are not showing up every week.

The State Line Oil Company, of Independence, Kansas, has drilled in a fine well on the Martin farm, four miles south of Scottsville, along the Jackson Highway. This well was completed at 350 feet and pay was reached at 53 feet under the shale. Oil filled the casing 70 feet and the bailer could not lower it below 40 feet. This is believed to be a 50-barrel well. As a consequence of this well Captain Mahon will be obliged to drill three offset wells, as his company owns three leases joining this property.

The Little Dipper Oil Company brought in another big well on the farm of Mrs. J. W. Jewell, in the extreme northern part of Allen county. This well was completed at 276 feet and has some gas and is considered a 200-barrel well. No. 1 on this lease at 256 feet shot oil over the top of the mast and burned the rig. This well flowed down the creek for some time before it was shut in. This looks like one of the big wells in this county. Mr. Squires, of Bowling Green, is interested in the company and is looking after the drilling, holds the lease on the farm of G. F. Jewell, joining on the east, where he has drilled in a fine well and has seven 250-barrel tanks completed. He will start spudding in No. 2 on the latter lease this week.

New Pool.

There seems to be no question that there is another large pool at Jewell Bend, in Allen county, about four miles north of the Gainesville pool. No. 2 on the Susan Moore is reported by McDrews to be the largest well in Kentucky. No one knows the capacity of this well as the drill has not penetrated the oil sand, for when the bit cut through the cap rock the oil shot over a hundred feet high and burned the rig. This well has just flowed an 800-barrel tank full in less than 48 hours. The lease is owned by the Pelican Oil Company, of Louisville.

Kentucky and Coast Oil Company is spudding in No. 10 on the Dobbs farm at Petroleum. There are nine straight wells on this lease and drilled in at a depth of 80 to 100 feet. The other wells are on the pump and several tanks have been sold.

Bertram Bros. have three rigs on the Gus Holder farm, four miles south of Scottsville. This lease is also south of the Fisher pool and joins the McReynolds and Martin farms, where there are seven wells on the east.

Important Test.

An important test at Nero, in the extreme southwestern part of Allen county, where a rig has been placed on the Anthony farm by F. E. West and others.

C. C. Hustes, of Greencastle, Indiana, has a location on the Garrard farm, east of Bowling Green, in the vicinity of six gas wells.

The Monarch Oil Company, of Louisville, has purchased of A. G. Braswell 80 acres joining the W. E. Oliver farm on the south.

Nos. 6 and 2, on the Jim Reed Johnson farm, in the Gainesville pool, are flowing to tank. The production from these wells exceed the capacity of the American pipe line. There is a rumor that this pipe line will be increased in size and unless this is done they can hardly expect to handle any more production than the wells on the Johnson farm furnishes.

Mr. Squires, of the Little Dipper Oil Company, says that he may put in his

(Continued on Page Four.)

REPORTS INDICATE BETTER PRODUCTION

Conditions Better Although New
Work Has Slackened Considerably
Review Shows.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—There has been an unusual number of good wells brought in during the interval since the previous report, some of them in sections which indicate the establishment of new pools, believed to exist, but now confirmed by the completion of good wells in the vicinity of pioneer developments.

Labor and materials are still scarce, although this condition cannot but be remedied during the next few months with the raising of production embargoes and with the release of men from the service. Influenza and material scarcity have made a marked impression upon the amount of new work under way, and in some of the more important producing fields this wildcat work is in the hands of a few of the larger companies which were prepared to carry out their programs despite labor and material embargoes.

Eastern Fields.

The field report from the high-grade sections of the petroleum production fields east of the Mississippi River shows directly to the contrary from last week's report. While there were 130 completions during the period, as against 63 for the previous week, the new production amounted to but 1,076 barrels, as against 1,883 for the previous interval. There were, however, 58 dry and gas wells during the past week, as compared with 19 for the previous week. In the East—and this is true in large measure in other oil sections of the country—there are so many wells shut down as a result of scarcity of material and labor and the influence that the returns do not give a fair indication of what is being done. The facts of the case are that there are more rigs up and more wells under way than at any time for years. Given a return to normal operative conditions, and the results will be more in keeping with the amount of work under way.

Wyoming.

Active work in Wyoming is slowing up appreciably because of the advent of winter conditions, which will put an end to new work in the Big Horn Basin, although winter camps have been erected in the majority of the older fields of the State. The latest increase in crude prices is in the Lander grade, a 25-cent uplift to \$1.25. This grade of crude was bringing but 60 cents a barrel, but demand was such that two refineries took a hand in the price boost, the first to \$1 and the second to \$1.25. Several good wells have been brought in of late, one of 1,000 barrels and one of 600 barrels being two of the more important. A new pool has been found through wildcat work about 12 miles east of Thermopolis, in the Red Basin country.

Gulf Coast.

While the report of completions and of new production in the coastal fields of Texas for the week is better than that of the previous period, still there is much to be desired in the matter of new work. Wildcat operations in this field are virtually suspended, with the exception of the activities of a few of the larger companies. Even in West Columbia and at Big Hill in Liberty county there is little recorded but routine work. Pipeline construction, however, is active throughout the entire State, and the result of these additional facilities for the movement and marketing of production will soon be manifest. There were 28 completions during the week under consideration with 3,800 barrels of new production; this compares with 17 new completions and 2,725 barrels of new oil during the previous week. Humble with four completions and 2,255 barrels of new output heads the list, with Edgerly second with one well of 400 barrels initial output. Goose Creek had the largest number of completions—seven—but the oil production was only 750 barrels. At the end of the week there were 218 wells drilling and 60 rigs up, a total of 287, a loss of nine from the previous week.

Mid-Continent.

The Kansas division of the Mid-Continent has a new pool in Cowley county.

(Continued on Page Three)

NOTICE TO OIL COMPANIES.

The Kentucky oil Exchange is very much interested in receiving immediate information in reference to any new wells brought in, in the Kentucky oil fields. A great many of the companies promptly notify the Exchange of their completions, but quite a few fail to send us this information. Notice of completions is very promptly posted on our board both in Lexington and Louisville, and are matters of great interest to hundreds of people who daily visit our Exchange. The companies interested will please immediately notify both our offices—one at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., and the other at No. 134 South Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky. Our telephone at Lexington is 3964. Our telephone number at Louisville is Cumberland, Main 2624.

Of course this information will be used in the Oil World and be given out to the daily press in the different cities as received.

ELEVEN MACHINES AT WORK IN JOHNSON COUNTY; FACTS AS TOLD BY AN OIL MAN WHO BELIEVES COUNTY WILL PRODUCE OIL

(By Ralph Stafford)

PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—I shall not try in these articles to pose as an expert, nor do I seek free advertising for this section as a prospective oil field, but I do want the outside world to know what is going on in Johnson county. In order that those who are not familiar with the conditions as to structure and progress made toward prospecting this field, or perhaps I should say this part of the Eastern Kentucky field, I shall have to give a few details gained partly from my own knowledge and observation and partly from geologists who have visited and worked over this section, and in whose company I have worked over the hills almost foot by foot time and time again. Any facts and information contained therein let me add with be in accordance with the best testimony I can acquire, and reports on wells and development work will be on a conservative basis.

As I expect to continue these small articles for publication in the Oil World I shall try to make them worthy of the high character and reputation of that publication, in so far as making my statements authentic. And for the benefit and information of any who may be interested enough to follow up from week to week my articles I shall endeavor to outline some supplementary explanations that will enable the reader to know the situation.

Johnson county lies in Eastern Kentucky, and Paintsville is its county seat. Beginning at the West Virginia border and going westward toward Estill county you start with Martin county; next in line is Johnson county; next is Magoffin, and then Wolfe and then Estill. The Chestnut Ridge anticline was followed on down through West Virginia and development work continued profitably into Martin county, Kentucky. Thence for several reasons it jumped over into Estill.

Johnson County is in a line with Martin and Estill counties, which in itself proves nothing as every place on earth is in line with every other place if you draw the line in the right direction. So I will tell you why we have an oil field here or as I said before a part of an oil field which in my humble opinion covers a large area in Eastern Kentucky.

It is generally conceded by oil men and geologists that there is a very favorable surface formation for oil and gas in Johnson county, and I have been over the county with nearly all the men who have visited the field and invariably they have said that the surface formation and indications are even better than they had anticipated finding. So I take it for granted that the favorable structural conditions are conceded and that the people who know anything about this section have had occasion to read and know of the extensive dome known as The Great Paint Creek dome which reaches its apex near the corner where Johnson, Magoffin and Morgan counties join. This structure enters Johnson county as a low, and in places rather broad, anticline, but begins to raise pretty rapidly just west of Paintsville and it becomes broken and begins to show some faults about the center of the county. This structure has been so generally talked of that I presume it is a matter of common knowledge. In

following up the structure you will cross Tom's creek and its tributary of Rush Fork; Mud Lick Creek and its tributary, Little Mud Creek; Big Paint Creek, which is the main drainage for the whole county. Big Paint Creek runs into Big Sandy River at Paintsville, and heads up in Morgan County a northwest course from Paintsville. The anticline crosses this creek six or seven miles west of Paintsville and can be seen very plainly indeed at Fish Trap, where there is a fault with a downthrow on the south side of about 200 feet. From Fish Trap up and coming in from the west are Colvin Branch, Blanton Branch, Gullett or Oil Branch, Low Gap Branch and Little Paint Creek. If you will observe the map you will find that Little Paint Creek runs northwest a long way and Paint Creek runs southwest. This makes the two creeks run in opposite directions and the branches named lie between. The country between the two Paint Creeks is very badly broken up. Following the anticline westward it crosses Little Paint Creek and follows up the slopes of Pigeon Creek, Hargis Creek and Mine Fork and after it turns over and down the other side of the dome you may trace the formation in a broad way by following down Racoon Creek and Lick Creek and other tributaries of the Licking River.

Please bear the names of these creeks in mind and you will soon have no trouble in knowing position of any present locations of wells or proposed locations.

The next reason I have for believing in this county is the fact that the drilling that has been done proves that we have the underground formations. We strike the Big Lime, the Big Injun, the Berea, the Corniferous and other regular formations on regular schedules. As to the result of the drilling I must confess that it has been in a way somewhat of a disappointment as the showings of oil have been small, but on the other hand it is also true that several locations have been made in very unfavorable spots. I shall take these locations up in detail later on and tell what production has been found, etc.

A good many years ago there were several wells drilled in what seems more favorable locations than some of the later drillings from a structural point of view. These wells were drilled at a time when there were no pipe lines within a great distance. Also oil was cheap. Had it not been for this the county would no doubt have been developed at that time, as several wells were struck that according to reliable report produced from five to twelve barrels a day. It is hard to get accurate information in regard to these wells, but the fact remains that they are here to show for themselves and they are still full and some are overrunning. I have it from Mr. Jeffreys, an English geologist of high repute, that he has carefully examined one of these wells that in his opinion is still good for several barrels a day after having been abandoned and left open for many years. So these wells are another of the convincing arguments that Johnson county will be a productive field.

For the past two years there has been

(Continued on Page Three)

KENTUCKY OIL EXCHANGE OPENS LOUISVILLE OFFICE

Interest Manifested in Oil Securities
by Citizens and Investors
of the Falls City.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—The opening of the offices of the Kentucky Oil Exchange here in Louisville at No. 134 South Fifth Street, was a matter of great interest to those who are interested in oil securities in Louisville and vicinity. The Exchange has installed a board, upon which are daily posted quotations in oil stocks and latest news from the Kentucky oil fields, and this has attracted a great deal of attention.

Perhaps no place in Kentucky is as much interested in the development that is now going on in Kentucky as are the citizens of Louisville. It may be of interest to the readers of the Oil World to know that several millions of dollars has already been invested by Louisville people in oil stocks and leases. Louisville believes in the oil industry of the state of Kentucky and is backing its faith by money.

A number of companies operating in the Kentucky oil fields have their headquarters here. A great deal of space is used in the Louisville daily papers in advertising oil securities of all kinds and this has naturally attracted great attention to oil stocks. The Louisville papers, both morning and afternoon, are undoubtedly interested in the news from the oil fields, and if they can get hold of reliable information they would be only too glad to keep their subscribers informed as to the daily progress of development. What these papers want is reliable news. Your correspondent knows of no more fertile field for the sale of oil securities and leases than in Louisville at the present time. The main trouble of course is that hundreds of citizens of Louisville and vicinity have been induced to purchase oil securities of very doubtful value, having been imposed upon by shrewd salesmen. Of course these people who have been "taken in" are "knockers" and very naturally so. However, in spite of these difficulties the business men of Louisville are vitally interested in the oil production in the State of Kentucky and if treated fairly Louisville should become a great market for the oil industry in Kentucky.

While the lobbies of the hotels in Louisville are apparently not as full of oil men as the lobbies of the hotels in Winchester and Lexington, yet daily hundreds of people visit Louisville to consult bankers and brokers, thereby showing their interest in the oil game.

Your correspondent expects to keep the readers of the Oil World posted weekly upon the outlook here and any news items sent into the offices of the Oil World at No. 134 South Fifth Street will be greatly appreciated and promptly forwarded to the Oil World for publication.

SALE OF COMET OIL COMPANY IS DENIED

C. D. Pratt, Secretary of the Company, Says He Still Holds His Interest.—Rumors Untrue.

Rumors of the sale of the Comet Oil Company, to the Stanton Oil Company, afloat during the past week in Lexington, were denied Friday by C. D. Pratt, Secretary of the Comet Oil Company, when visited by a representative of the Oil World. Mr. Pratt declared that such rumors were absurd, in view of the fact that the Comet Oil Company is a publicly owned concern, and it was not in his power to sell.

"I have received several offers for my interest in the Company," Mr. Pratt declared, yesterday, "but none of the offers have been acceptable." He refused to discuss the rumored deal involving any Comet Oil Company stock, held by other big stockholders.

C. A. Wheatley, who owns considerable stock in the Comet Oil Company, was in the field Friday and could not be seen.

EASTERN KENTUCKY OIL FIELDS ACTIVE DURING WEEK; 27 COMPLETIONS

New Production of 1,380 Barrels
Daily in Mountain Counties
During Past Seven Days.

McCOMBS GETS BIGGEST
WELLS OF THE WEEK

Activity Noted in Lee, Breathitt,
Estill, Powell, Wolfe, Lawrence
and Elliott Counties.

The past week has been an active one in the Kentucky fields, 27 wells having been completed in Eastern Kentucky, with no dry holes and a new production of 1,380 barrels. Field work is being rushed wherever possible under the handicap of a labor shortage, as winter weather will soon cause a partial cessation of activity, since operating in the mountainous sections is extremely difficult in cold weather.

The best wells reported during the week were those of the McCombs Producing and Refining Company in Lee county. No. 3 on the Hargis tract is estimated at 250 barrels, and No. 3 Rene Butcher at 400 barrels. Both of these wells are flowing. The production being obtained on these leases justifies the opinion of the management that the tracts would more than pay the initial investment in a short time, the leases having been recently purchased for \$261,000. No. 4 Hargis and No. 4 Butcher are due in the first of next week.

On the E. S. Moore farm, the Columbia Oil and Gas Company's No. 3 E. S. Moore, is credited with 20 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Company, drilling at No. 10 Charles Evelyn, got a well credited with 100 barrels or better. No. 18 is credited with the same production after a shot.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Company, drilling at No. 2 Henry Shoemaker, has completed a well, rated at better than 10 barrels. This is north of Airdale.

Southwest of the Shoemaker well, E. K. White got a well rated at 5 barrels ahead of production. Definite information on this well is lacking.

The Southern Oil Company of Lee county is rigging up for No. 2 Laura Lane, offsetting No. 2 Henry Shoemaker.

The National Refining Company has a producer credited with 100 barrels or better at No. 9 on the tract of the Flahaven Land Company in Houck's Hollow.

Frank Craig and others have a good well at No. 2 John Lawson at the head of Bald Rock Fork.

The Kentana Oil Company at work at No. 2 Fraley farm is down 700 feet. This is on Hell Creek.

In the same section, the Ohio Oil Company's No. 4 Olinger is due in next week.

The W. P. Williams Oil Corporation has completed No. 2 on the Miller heirs property, rated at 20 barrels.

Estill County.

In Estill county, Ross Creek section, the Station Camp Oil Company, drilling at No. 8 Frank Callahan, has completed a 10-barrel well.

The Bent Hickory Oil Company has completed a 30-barrel producer at No. 15 L. C. Roberts.

The Oil City Trust Company, at work at No. 2 Robert McKinley, has a well rated at 10 barrels.

A. F. West, trustee for the Arvin Oil Company, has finished a 25-barrel producer at No. 7 Arvin Heirs.

On the Lee Congleton farm, the Bankers Oil Company has a 15-barrel well at No. 4.

On a section of the A. J. Stevens farm, Wood Daugherty has completed No. 1, rated at 20 barrels. The Thraman Oil Company, drilling on the same farm, is held up on account of influenza.

H. J. Schierich, S. S. Yantis, Hogan Yancey, Fred G. Stitz and others, succeeding the Duquesne Oil Company, have an 8-barrel producer at No. 5 Hugh Bowles.

In the Ravenna district, the Tidal Oil Company's Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 A. J. Redway, are rated at 10 barrels each. The same company has a 2-barrel well at No. 6 Isaac Henry.

The Oil World

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GREAT ORGANIZATION.

In the tremendous upheaval of industry in the United States following an enforced conservation of materials and centralization of effort to provide for Government and Allied demands and at the same time to insure the operation of essential industries without check or hindrance where there were periods during which there was a more or less general outcry against measures and men called into official being by the war exigencies of the situation.

It was a test of new ideas and of new men, of discarding long-tried methods and of substituting new; of seeking to so conserve available materials that demands should be met until new production brought output up to consumptive demand.

There were conspicuous examples of individual success—and of individual failure; there were experiments which proved unsatisfactory, and expedients which when tested under working stress proved more than equal to the strain. Out of the temporary chaos of the first few months of the war have come crystallized industrial precepts and methods which will become permanent factors in American industry.

One of the most conspicuous examples of the ability of an industry to meet war-time demands has been given by the petroleum producers, refiners and distributors of the nation. Short-handed, for months without needed material, and subject to the whims of transportation and priority boards the petroleum men of the nation forgot past grievances and past jealousies and, under the supervision of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration under Mr. Requa, achieved one of the most brilliant productive successes of the entire war period.

True, one reason for this success was the fact that the men in charge of the divisional work of the Administration—the stimulation of production, equitable distribution of crude oil and products, improvement of transportation facilities, maintenance of reasonable prices, prevention of unfair practices, provision of oil well supplies—were expert petroleum men. In some instances they gave up their other business relations without a question at no small monetary cost to themselves; others came from well-earned retirement to private life to devote their knowledge to solution of problems of no small importance to the Government. The deciding factor with them was the extent of the Government need.

And now their work is approaching a successful conclusion. Already several sections of the Oil Division have completed the tasks undertaken and have been released at their own request from further service. Others are soon to be released, notably the Federal Oil Director of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Folsom, who leaves the work January 1; Director Day of the Bureau of Oil Well Supplies, who has resigned as of date of December 15; Director Williams of the Bureau of Technology, who returns to take charge of the mining operations of one of the largest producing companies; T. A. O'Donnell of the Bureau of Production; S. A. Guiberson, Jr., of the Bureau of Pipelines; Richard Wotowich of the Bureau of Export Licenses; A. C. Woodman of the Bureau of Lubricants and Foreign Requirements—these are either about to cease or have ceased active work. The Bureau of Prices and Licenses under A. C. Maguire, and the Bureau of Statistics under F. J. Silsbee are soon to end their labors also.

Director Mark L. Requa still remains "on the job," together with some of his most able assistants, and no time has been set for the cessation of his activities.

Few not connected intimately with the petroleum industry realize what these men have done, and the part they have so unselfishly played in winning the war. Much of the work accomplished has of necessity been without flourish of trumpets, though the public and the manufacturing consumers have sounded a clarion of protest at times sufficiently loud to have drowned the modest publicity of the members of the Oil Division. Their announcements have been only such as were necessary to acquaint the industry with the end to be accomplished—and this end has been achieved through the intelligent

MARKET LETTER

LEXINGTON, KY.
PHOENIX HOTEL
Telephone 3964

THE KENTUCKY OIL EXCHANGE

LOUISVILLE, KY.
134 S. FIFTH ST.
Telephone—Cumberland
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NOVEMBER 30th, 1918.

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Barnett	.25	.31	Henry Clay	.50		Pan-American	.75	
Bankers Oil	1.50	1.90	High Gravity	.13	.16	Petroleum Exp.	30.00	
Banner	.30		Himyar	1.45		Peerless	4.75	
Barrick-Ky.	.65		Hoffman	3.00	5.00	Penn.-Ky.	5.00	5.50
Big Four	6.00		\$2.00 Refund.	3.00		Puritan	.95	
Big Six	60.00		\$2.50 Refund.	3.25		Planet	.85	
Big Bird O.&G.	25.00	30.00	\$3.00 Refund.	4.00		Pyramid	1.35	1.60
Bonanza	.75		Hopewell Pet.	150.00		Quaker	.40	
Blue Ridge	.50		Ky. Fuel & Oil	12.50	20.00	Republic	.20	
Bourbon O.&D.	2.00		Ky. Nat. Pet.	7.00		Rex Oil	92.50	100.00
Colonial	120.00	250.00	Ky. Colonels	.85		Snowden O. & G.	40.00	
Cherokee	.20	.40	Lex. Oil Corp.	1.30		Security P. & R.	.45	
Comet	1.15	1.25	Laurel O. & G.	500.00	600.00	Sturgis	1.25	
Cosden	6.85	7.15	Lincoln	.85		Southern O. Lee	225.00	
Co-operators	1.00		Local O. & G.	1.25		Stanton	1.85	2.15
Crown	.45	.20	Louisville O.&D.	.50		Station Camp	1.50	
Cumb. P. & R.	.16	.25	McCombs	2.00		Studebaker	1.00	
Day Oil	1.50		Monarch V. Pet.	1.00		Sturgeon Creek	1.00	
Daw	1.00		May Day	1.00		Traders	.75	
Estill-Lee	60.00		Mason-Dixon	1.00		Trinity	1.75	
Erie	6.50		Montezuma	1.00		Thraman	1.50	
Farmers Oil	1.50					W. P. Williams	1.75	
Federal	2.00	2.25						

An investigation of the farm tractor situation in the United States has just been completed by the Office of Farm Equipment Control. It was desired to obtain accurate information regarding the status of the farm tractor industry in order to determine what action would be necessary to facilitate an adequate and equitable distribution of tractors throughout the country. The investigation was made pursuant to the President's proclamation of May 14, 1918, relating to the farm equipment industry, which was issued under authority of the Food Control act of August 10, 1917. In connection with this investigation a report was received from every tractor manufacturer in this country concerning the number of tractors manufactured and their distribution between January 1, 1916, and July 1, 1918.

A summary of these reports shows that in 1916 American manufacturers produced 29,670 tractors and in 1917, 62,742. For the first six months of the present year this output jumped to 58,543, making a total for the two and one-half years of 150,955. Of these tractors 27,819 were sold to American farmers in 1916, and fewer than 2,000 to exporters. In 1917, 49,504 went to Americans farms and 14,854 to exporters. Of the 1918 half year's output 15,610 went abroad.

The above information is of great interest to oil producers generally, as it proves conclusively what the Kentucky Oil Exchange has been claiming for sometime—i. e., that the use of tractors for farm work will in a short while demand as much gasoline for propelling power as the automobile does at the present time.

Our information also is that the overseas demand for motor transport grade of gasoline has increased rather than diminished since the signing of the armistice. Aviation demands for gasoline have also greatly increased. These factors as well as domestic requirements will necessarily have a considerable bearing on any decision as to whether it is desirable to fix a standard quality for domestic motor gasoline. The question of a domestic standard has been under consideration for some time.

We are also informed that the United States authorities have come to the conclusion that the development of new oil territory should be permitted without restriction, and that every encouragement should be given the "wildcat."

Locally, great interest is still shown in the future development of Breathitt County. The well brought in last week on the Big Bird lease in Breathitt is still attracting marked attention, and it is no exaggeration to state that hundreds of oil men have visited the well for the purpose of getting first-hand information in reference to it. No further news has been furnished the Exchange in reference to the well except that the gas in the well has shown a marked decline and that the oil is probably standing in the hole about 1,100 feet, but not flowing as reports had it.

The HIMYAR declared its usual 5 per cent. monthly dividend this week. The LEXINGTON OIL CORPORATION declared a 1 per cent. dividend. There has been considerable activity in COMET on account of the report that the majority holdings of its stock are being sought by the Stanton people. That those directly interested in the Stanton properties are buying Comet seems a well established fact. The stock, however, is moving in very narrow channels, selling on the average at \$1.15 per share.

The "Flu" situation in the mountains of Kentucky still continues serious. This disease is having a very marked effect on drilling operations. While the "Flu" seems to be well under control, at the same time it will probably take weeks to get back to a normal basis as far as drilling is concerned.

The Kentucky Oil Exchange is pleased to announce that Mr. Wm. Bell, Financial Editor of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, has accepted a position with the Exchange in Louisville. The entering of business men of the standing of Mr. Bell into active participation in the oil industry of Kentucky speaks volumes for the outlook of the oil interests in the state generally.

Nineteen completions were reported to the Exchange up to and including Friday. Six of these completions were in Estill County and averaged from 8 to 300 barrels. Ten completions were reported from Lee county from 5 to 400 barrels. Two were reported from Powell county, one of 20 and one of 50 barrels, and one from Wolfe county of 100 barrels.

The pipe line runs for the week were 92,634.53 barrels.

direction of the officials of the Fuel Division and the hearty co-operation of the industry itself.

The Oil World congratulates the industry upon its achievements, but it doubly congratulates the men who made such achievements possible only at personal loss. Whatever may be the final verdict as to details of war-time conservation and production achievement there can be but one opinion as to the efficiency, the public spirit and the patriotic devotion of the men of the petroleum industry, whether of the Oil Division, the National Petroleum War Service Committee, or the producer, refiner, jobber or transportation man, without whom the Government's production and military and naval programs would have been seriously handicapped. In many respects their efforts were the most conspicuously successful of any war-time industrial readjustment.

FINANCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK EXPORTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Aside from a steady movement of petroleum overseas and a moderate increase in the volume of export orders for the week, no developments of unusual interest appeared on the surface of the market. The increase in export orders has been principally confined to illuminating oil in bulk and lubricating oils. The announcement from Washington that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had raised

the ban on the publication of ship news was hailed by shipping circles as a hopeful sign of an early removal of governmental restriction of ship management and operations. Tonnage made available by the suspension of transportation of war materials from South America will be free to proceed at once in commercial traffic. Otherwise no one appears to make a prediction as to how soon the tonnage situation would assume a better aspect, as the Federal Shipping Board had made it known that no immediate change should be looked for. They believe that transatlantic freights would have a better chance to move, because of a discontinuance of munition exports, but this fact lacks confirmation. There will be a great shortage of tonnage in all directions during the next six or seven months. Railroad terminals in this port indicate that tonnage condition has undergone no improvement despite the fact that the federal government claims to be utilizing every effort to prevent congestion of ocean-going freight. Australia feels the tonnage shortage keenly, having suffered about 30 per cent. decrease of the scarcity of tonnage, due partly to the diversion of shipping for war purposes.

Apparent changes in the petroleum industry with the establishment of peace relative to foreign trade relations is becoming momentous. During the reconstruction period abroad, petroleum products bid to be an important factor, as the demand promises to be unprecedented for several years to come, during which period the principal problem before the industry will not be one of competition, but of supplying the growing increase for petroleum products.

The broadening of the demand for kerosene for domestic consumption during the winter period, the Fuel Administration has made an additional plea for oil conservation of the United States as to the reduction in the consumption of kerosene. The advance of the season has resulted in no change as to the volume of gasoline sales, and it is too early to note any decreased movement of oil overseas. It is reported that government orders for aviation motor fuel are cancelled covering some 50,000 barrels monthly, according to advices from Tulsa, Okla. There is a shortage in lubricating oil, particularly cylinder supplies and blended oils, due to a constant active domestic and export demand.

LITTLE DOE CREEK OIL COMPANY INCORPORATES

The Little Doe Creek Oil Company, with a capital of \$35,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk in Lexington. W. T. Congleton, L. P. Spurr and J. E. Phelps are the incorporators.

\$89,000 OIL COMPANY TO DEVELOPE OIL LAND

With a capital of \$90,000 the Pilgrim Oil Company, of Ashland, Ky., has been incorporated by V. V. Adams, J. T. Hare and J. C. McCarthy for the purpose of developing holdings in the Eastern Kentucky section.

THE OIL WORLD, Lexington, Ky.

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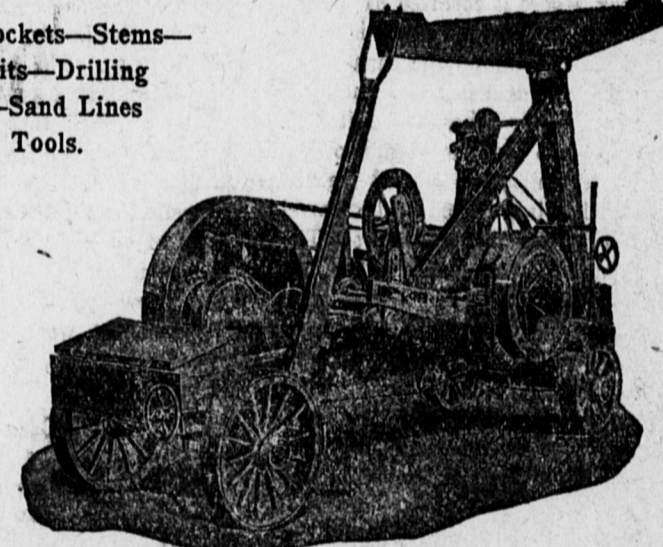
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The Drilling Machine Responsible for the Kentucky Oil Field.

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Leases, either outright or on drill-
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Large farm map Irvine to Licking River. Also farm maps of Lee and Breathitt counties, and numerous county maps, showing oil develop-
ment to date.

FIDELITY DRILLING CO. ORGANIZED AT IRVINE

The Fidelity Drilling Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000, has filed articles of incorporation at Irvine. The incorporators are J. L. Warner, C. I. Warner and W. W. Michart.

INDIANA MEN RETURN AFTER BUSINESS TRIP

Frank Walls and E. McCorrell, of Bedford, Indiana, who have been in the Kentucky fields for several days in interest of the Kentucky Oil Land Investment Company, have returned to their home.

OIL RUNS.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Nov. 27.—Runs for the week ending November 23, 1918, are as follows:

Busseyville	183.89
Fallsburg	398.90
Cooper	807.39
Denny	246.70
Stubenville	800.63
Cannel City	224.14
Fitchburg	8,317.29
Ravenna	7,177.89
Ravenna	5,190.88
Campton	427.40
Stillwater	20.00
Wagersville	367.94
Beaver Creek	401.04
Parmleysville	768.96
Pilot	5,321.38
Pilot	6,888.27
Zachariah	3,958.31
Big Sinking	16,382.00
Big Sinking	3,762.63
Ross Creek	10,422.80
Big Sinking	20,264.67
Salt Lick	301.28
Total	92,634.53

M'CLURKIN BUYS 112 ACRE TRACT IN LEE

Consideration For Gourley, Sutton and Parrish Tract Said to Have Been \$35,000.

It was learned yesterday that J. H. McClurkin has bought the 112-acre lease known as the Gourley, Sutton and Harris tract in Lee county, from the Southwestern Petroleum Company. The consideration is understood to be \$35,000.

This tract is at the head of Big Sinking Creek, about 4 miles southwest of Torrent and is surrounded with good production. The wells of Taylor, South and Hay on Profit heirs' farm and the Jack Wells farm are on the north, Petroleum Exploration Company and Frank B. Russell on the east and the Ohio Fled Oil Company on the south and west.

Mr. McClurkin will develop this lease and has one rig now drilling and expects to start another outfit as soon as material can be hauled to the location. He already owns and controls about 450 acres in that district and has six drilling rigs in operation on his various properties.

Mr. Thos. F. White, an experienced oil operator, of Prairie Depot, Ohio, has been secured to assume the management of Mr. McClurkin's operations and will make his home in Winchester.

REPORTS INDICATE BETTER PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page One)
which has forced up lease prices and created considerable excitement. The average production of the Kansas fields for the week was 107,800 barrels, of which amount 68,000 barrels is credited to El Dorado. The October field report shows a total of 382 completions, with 15,354 barrels of new production, 78 dry holes and 28 gas wells. There were 170 rigs up and 486 wells drilling at the end of the month.

There has been a sudden increase in the production of crude petroleum in Oklahoma, due to the bringing in of several large wells in the Garber and

the Mervine pools. At Garber one completed well started flowing at the rate of 130 barrels an hour of the highest grade oil, while in the Mervine pool two large wells—one of 1,800 barrels and one of 1,400 barrels during the first 24 hours—were brought in. In the Garber field there are now nine wells on top of the sand waiting to be drilled in. Several 250-barrel and 300-barrel wells are also included in the record of the week. Okmulgee got a number of big gassers and also several wells ranging from 300 barrels production down. Kay county also got some good ones; in fact, the entire report from the Oklahoma section of the Mid-Continent was the best for some time past.

North Louisiana.

The completion of a well rated at from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels in the Dolet Lake district of Caddo North Louisiana, seems to verify the fact that an important new pool has been found there. The daily average production of the North Louisiana field during the week was 45,500 barrels, of which amount 16,850 barrels is credited to the old Caddo, De Soto and Red River fields—this is light oil—while the balance, 28,650 barrels of heavy oil, is credited to the Pine Island district. The best wells of the week, one of 800 barrels and one of 1,200 barrels, were completed in sections 15-21-15. A number of good gas wells, one of 15,000,000 cubic feet capacity, were also completed. There were 11 completions for the week, with a new production of 2,810 barrels, a gain in completions of seven and a gain in new production of 2,285 barrels.

Texas Panhandle.

The Texas Panhandle shows an off week as far as new production and finished wells are concerned. The amount of new work undertaken is almost a record. There were but 26 completions for the week, as against 31 the week before, while the new production dropped from 12,037 barrels to 3,135 barrels. In the 57 counties of the Panhandle field today there are 215 rigs, 803 drilling wells, many of which are approaching the productive sand.

Refined Products.

There is no material change in the refined products markets. Demand for gasoline still continues unabated, and the demand for all grades of refined holds steady without diminution, with prices firm. There is little or no change in general oil shipment conditions, since

the tankers are generally in the Government service and private concerns look for no immediate widespread relief from long-continued embargo. Service restoration is assured eventually, but until the flood of shipments of rebuilding material for overseas diminishes the change back to ante-bellum conditions must of necessity be gradual. Locally there is no change in prices or in general market conditions.

ELEVEN MACHINES AT WORK IN JOHNSON

(Continued from Page One)
quite a bit of activity here. Prospecting has been carried on with considerable system and the information gained should be of great help in the further prosecution of the work. There has not been a hole put down but what showed oil or gas. The best showings for oil in the more recent drillings have been found on Barnett's creek, another western tributary of Big Paint Creek, Colvin Branch, and on the main Big

Paint Creek at Staffordville, about three miles west of Paintsville.

In the next article I shall give the work that has been done and results for past two years; the different companies that own leases in this county; and a detailed report of what drilling is at present going on. In regard to present drilling will state briefly that there are at present eleven machines and rigs drilling in this county, located as follows: One on Pigeon Creek; one on Tick Lick Creek; one on Jennie's Creek; one on Colvin Branch; one on Upper Big Paint Creek; one on Laurel Creek, near Red Bush; two further down Laurel Creek; one near Flat Gap, and one on lower Paint Creek, about three miles west of Paintsville (just moving to location); also one on Hargis Creek.

Although the oil production has been small the result for gas has been more favorable. There are now eight good paying gas wells in Johnson county, located well up on the domes and some of them are going into the line.

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We are going to 50c per share in a very short time. We have opened up a new oil pool and want money to develop it.

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APPROVED BY CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE—"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the National interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security." Opinion No. A1955.

84 Producing Wells
1,000-Barrel Refinery

17,000 Acres of Leases
30 New Tank Cars

AFTER DEC. 20, 1918
STOCK ADVANCES TO

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PRESENT PRICE \$2.00
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Dividends 24 per cent per annum

Following Wells Have Just Been Drilled In:

400 BARREL WELL—No. 3 Butcher Lease "Big Sinking District" Just Completed.
250 BARREL WELL—Brought in On Hargis Lease in Lee County.
100 BARREL WELL—No. 13 Adams Lease Near Torrent.

In a few days we expect the completion of No. 14 Adams, No. 4 Hargis, No. 4 Butcher.

12 Drilling Rigs Now Operating

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Oil Division, Its Great Work Complete, Now Being Dissolved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration is in process of dissolution. An official statement, authorized by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, U. S. Fuel Administrator, says: "Several sections of the Oil Division have been released at their request from further service, because the work which they undertook to do has been done."

"Whatever machinery is necessary to the continuation of the full discharge of the duties of the administration will be retained until these duties are discharged or until the administration is relieved of them, and continuation of the larger activities of the administration through the winter was said to be the present prospect."

Mark L. Requa, who has been the very active and efficient general director of the Oil Division, is making no plans for the future. What he sees as the best course to be pursued for the future of the oil industry in this country, with consideration of world conditions and world needs, will be told probably at the reconstruction meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Atlantic City, starting December 3. Oil Director Requa will make one of the principal addresses and will be able for the first time since he took charge of the petroleum affairs to help win the war to handle the subject only and frankly as a man of vision and practical experience giving his best judgment for the benefit of the industry and national welfare.

As Soon as Possible.

It can be stated with authority that the Oil Division is going out of existence as soon as its affairs can be wound up in a proper way. The obligation to perform its deputed functions rests upon the Oil Division just as long as the Lever bill is in effect, and that does not cease to operate until the President has promulgated the fact that peace has been signed.

The activities of the Oil Division have comprised the following:

Stimulation of the production of crude petroleum.

Equitable distribution of its refined products.

Increase and improvement of transportation facilities.

Provision for an ample supply of such products for the use of the army, navy, shipping board and the needs of the Allies.

Assurance as far as possible for an adequate and uninterrupted supply for all industries essential to the prosecution of the war.

Consideration of prices to the end that fair and reasonable prices might be maintained.

Prevention of unfair and improper trade practices.

Assisting the industry to organize itself in helping to win the war.

There never was any intention on the part of Director Requa that existing channels of trade should be interfered with except in so far as might be necessary to accomplish the results stated above.

Some of the sections which are going out of existence as stated by Dr. Garfield, are:

Federal oil director for the Pacific coast, D. M. Folsom, of San Francisco, who has resigned as of January 1.

The Federal oil director for the Pacific coast represented the General Director upon the Pacific coast, attended the meetings of the Pacific Coast Petroleum War Service Committee, and was the point of contact through which this division reached the petroleum industry upon the Pacific coast. His general supervision extended over the territory served by the California distributing companies, and he executed in that territory whatever orders, rules or regulations relating to oil were promulgated by the Fuel Administration in Washington.

Bureau of Oil Well Supplies, G. E. Day, Director, has resigned of Dec. 15. He had for years been retired from business and was commandeered from private life by Director Requa to meet an emergency.

The term "oil well supplies" was used to designate any and all commodities, tools, machinery, equipment or repair parts used in and around oil and gas fields, pumping stations, railroads and refineries, in the production or pipeline transportation of oil and natural gas.

This bureau has had to do with all matters pertaining to the production of oil well supplies in quantities adequate to meet the needs of the industry as well as the equitable distribution of same in proportion to the relative and varying requirements in the respective fields.

The activities of this bureau have been largely preventive, requiring first a thorough knowledge as to the extent and location of existing supplies and the provision for a continuous and adequate supply of raw materials necessary in their manufacture; the end

sought being to insure a supply of equipment in the fields adequate at all times to the requirements of the producer. In attaining this end, the bureau and its field supervisors worked in close co-operation with the manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of oil well supplies, as well as with their respective War Service committees.

The bureau also interested itself in the matter of conservation of material, as well as using its good offices in the elimination of unfair practices or profiteering in the sale thereof.

Bureau of Production.

Bureau of Production, T. A. O'Donnell, director. Mr. O'Donnell absolutely cut himself away from many important personal interests to accept this position with the Oil Administration. He made a sacrifice of at least \$40,000 a year, and this was mentioned by Director Requa in a letter to Fuel Administrator Garfield as one of the finest examples of personal sacrifice to help win the war.

The Bureau of Production supervised the production of crude oil; met the producers throughout the country; urged co-operation and patriotic effort to the end that the national requirements might be fully met, both for domestic and overseas use; and advised as to all conditions affecting production.

Bureau of Pipelines, S. A. Guiberson, Jr., director.

The purpose of this bureau was to obtain the maximum efficiency through pipeline transportation, to determine what, if any, extensions or additions to the existing pipelines should be made in order to handle new or increased production with a view to preventing unnecessary duplication of pipelines; to work over and secure the proper coordination of pipeline resources so as to increase the movement of oil to points where it was most essential for the manufacture of war supplies.

Bureau of Technology.

Bureau of Technology, W. A. Williams, director. Mr. Williams was formerly chief of the Petroleum Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines, but for more than a year prior to his service with the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration he was with the Doherty interests, to which he returns in charge of mining operations.

The work of the Bureau of Technology consisted in giving expert or technical advice where necessary, in matters dealing with the production and refining of petroleum.

This bureau co-operated with the Bureau of Oil Well Supplies in passing upon applications for priority certificates, to the end that the use of essential materials for non-essential purposes might be eliminated to the maximum, and co-operated with the Capital Issues Committee in passing upon applications for stock issues made to that committee by producing and refining companies.

In addition to the above, the director of this bureau served as assistant to Mr. O'Donnell on oil production, with particular reference to all mid-continent problems.

Exports and Lubricants.

The Bureau of Export Licenses has been discontinued. Richard Wotowich, who acted with the War Trade Board in charge of this line of activities, will return to the Doherty interests.

The Bureau of Lubricants and Foreign Requirements, A. C. Woodman, director, is also going out of existence. Mr. Woodman will return to the Union Petroleum Company, of Philadelphia, of which he is an official.

This bureau formed the point of contact between the Oil Division and the Allied Nations, also the Army and Navy War Trade Board, covering the purchase and movement of petroleum supplies for overseas, and had to do with all matters concerning prices of all petroleum products for export, or for sale to the Allies.

It studied all matters concerning lubricating oils, including prices, whether for domestic or foreign use.

This is as far as the dissolution process has worked so far, but other lines of activity will soon cease to operate. Probably the next two to go will be the Bureau of Prices and Licenses, of which A. C. Maguire, until recently a member of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, has been director, and the Bureau of Statistics, of which F. J. Silsbee is director. The latter is expecting to be released before Christmas.

Investigations Under Way.

The Bureau of Prices and Licenses has been investigating prices of petroleum and petroleum products and marketing methods, with a view of stabilizing prices and correcting inequalities where necessary, in order that fair and uniform conditions might, as far as possible, exist throughout the United States. This bureau also received and acted upon applications for licenses.

The Bureau of Statistics has considered and tabulated information relating to field development, production, pipeline transportation, crude stocks, manufacturing, distribution, imports and exports, and miscellaneous information regarding the petroleum industry. The bureau furnished the General Director and the other bureaus information essential to enable intelligent action upon the problems presented in the several fields of activity.

Among the important officials left to co-operate with Director Requa are N. B. Beecher, counsel, and J. W. Williams, director of the Bureau of Special Assignments. Both of these men have given very valuable service and have been able lieutenants in general supervision and direction of the many phases of work carried on by the division.

Others Still at Work.

Others who still remain in charge of special work for the Division organization are:

Domestic Consumption, C. C. Sheffield, director.

Prices and Licenses, A. G. Maguire, director.

Conservation, W. C. Robinson, director.

Natural Gas, T. B. Gregory, director.

Marine Transportation, N. B. Beecher, director.

Engineering, Thomas Cox, director.

Refining, G. W. Gray, director.

JAMESTOWN COMPANY AT WORK IN KENTUCKY

The Jamestown-Kentucky Syndicate of Jamestown, New York, announces that it has started operations on the Zerilda Cope farm in Breathitt county, drilling No. 1. This company is owner of two wells in Warren county and is doing some development work in Pennsylvania.

OWSLEY OIL & GAS CO. MOVES TO THIS CITY

The Owsley Oil and Gas Company, incorporated early in the year with a capital of \$100,000, has moved its offices from Booneville to Lexington. W. B. Hall, Fred Estes and L. E. Hall control this company. They are now drilling their fourth well in Owsley county on Little Sturgeon Creek.

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RESULT OF TEST WORK IN ALLEN FAVORABLE

(Continued from Page One)
own pipe line to the Jewell wells. It will only require about six miles to reach Smith's Grove on the L. & N. Railroad or ten miles to reach Scottsville.

Oil conditions are most promising for the building of a small refinery at Scottsville. There is at the present time a proven oil field for a distance of 10 miles from Scottsville south and for a distance of three to four miles east and west, with new wells coming in this territory daily. North, eight miles, is the Gainesville pool that one year ago was wildcat. Today it is a proven field with fifty or more wells that are making from 15 to 500 barrels. Several of these wells would make from 800 to 1,000 barrels if the pipe lines had the capacity to handle the oil.

C. A. Phelps has completed No. 1 on the Paul Gibson farm, northwest of Scottsville.

Gaines and Brown, of Winchester, are drilling No. 1 on the John Buchanan farm in the Gainesville pool.

Interesting Pick-Ups.

Among the visitors in the field this week are A. Fleming, of Prestonsburg; E. D. Nix, of St. Louis; J. B. Miller, St. Louis, and Mr. Huntebrinker, of Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. Riggs sold last week from four wells on the Andy Johnson farm, 1,400 barrels.

The Monarch Oil Company, of Louisville, has purchased of A. G. Braswell, 80 acres in Allen county, adjoining the W. E. Oliver farm on the south.

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The Kentucky Glycerine Co.

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